

STROUD URBAN DISTRICT  
COUNCIL.

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# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,

REGINALD GREEN, M.D., D.Hy., D.P.H.

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1937

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STROUD:

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# Stroud Urban District.

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## ANNUAL REPORT OF MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE YEAR, 1937.

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### GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area (acres): 2,708.

Population (1931): 8,364.

Population (1937): 14,100.

Number of inhabited houses (1937): 4,306.

Number of separate families (1931): 2,279.

Rateable value: £80,699.

Sum represented by a penny rate: £323.

### Extracts from Vital Statistics.

| Live Births:      | T.  | M. | F. | Rate<br>per 1000 |
|-------------------|-----|----|----|------------------|
| Legitimate .. ..  | 156 | 78 | 78 | 11.0             |
| Illegitimate.. .. | 4   | 3  | 1  | 0.28             |

Still Births .. .. . 13      8      5      0.83

Deaths from Puerperal Causes:

|                         |   |
|-------------------------|---|
| Puerperal Sepsis.. .. . | 0 |
| Other Puerperal.. .. .  | 0 |

Death rate of infants under one year  
of age, per 1,000 live births:

|                                   |    |
|-----------------------------------|----|
| All Infants .. .. .               | 37 |
| Legitimate Infants.. .. .         | 38 |
| Illegitimate Infants.. .. .       | 0  |
| Death from Measles .. .. .        | 0  |
| Deaths from Whooping Cough .. ..  | 1  |
| Deaths from Diarrhœa (under 2) .. | 1  |

## BIRTHS AND BIRTH RATES.

|           | Population. | Number  | Rate. | Number. | Rate. | Number.<br>(Infant). | Infantile<br>Mortality. |
|-----------|-------------|---------|-------|---------|-------|----------------------|-------------------------|
|           |             | Births. |       | Deaths. |       |                      |                         |
| 1875-80   | 7320        | 240     | 33.9  | 158     | 21.6  | 40                   | 161                     |
| 1881-5    | 8296        | 256     | 30.83 | 157     | 18.0  | 30                   | 152                     |
| 1886-90   | 9580        | 260     | 27.1  | 147     | 15.3  | 23                   | 127                     |
| 1891-5    | 9663        | 240     | 24.8  | 140     | 15.0  | 29                   | 135                     |
| 1896-1900 | 9327        | 213     | 22.8  | 140     | 15.0  | 29                   | 135                     |
| 1901-5    | 9976        | 183     | 20.2  | 125     | 13.8  | 20                   | 108                     |
| 1906-10   | 8886        | 171     | 19.2  | 124     | 14.1  | 18                   | 103                     |
| 1911-15   | 8607        | 159     | 18.0  | 131     | 15.1  | 12                   | 77                      |
| 1916-20   | 7698        | 141     | 17.5  | 110     | 15.4  | 10                   | 56                      |
| 1921-25   | 8580        | 136     | 15.9  | 114     | 13.3  | 7                    | 55                      |
| 1926-30   | 8240        | 104     | 12.5  | 120     | 14.4  | 6                    | 62                      |
| 1931-35   | 8394        | 113     | 12.4  | 115     | 12.8  | 6                    | 53                      |
| 1936      | 12635       | 150     | 11.9  | 187     | 14.8  | 6                    | 40                      |
| 1937      | 14100       | 160     | 11.3  | 161     | 11.4  | 6                    | 37                      |

The births registered in the district numbered 160, and of these 79 were males and 81 females. This compares with 1936, when there occurred 158 births.

The nett births, allowing for those of residents born outside the area, were 160.

In the parishes there were 39 in Chalford, 32 in Minchinhampton, and 30 in Painswick.

The nett birth rate was 11.3 per 1,000, the rate in 1936 being 11.9, and the 5 year rate average was 13.4 per 1,000. The birth rate in England and Wales was 14.9 per 1,000 for the year under consideration.

The highest quarterly rate was the first, with 47 births, and the lowest was the fourth, with 33 only.

The illegitimate births registered within the district were 3 in number, and these were possibly births outside of residents in this district.

There were 13 still-births, 1 being illegitimate, which are now notifiable.

In 1936 there were notified 6 still-births.

It is not at all improbable but that a small number of still-births are never certified, even though this is compulsory.

The still-birth rate was 0.92 per 1,000 against 0.6 in England and Wales. In 1936 the rate was 0.47 per 1,000 population.

The notification of births act is now administered by the County Council, who are the infant welfare authority in this area.

### DEATHS AND DEATH RATES.

Deaths certified were 161, including 81 males and 80 females. This number includes 18 residents who died outside the area, but does not include 71 persons who died in the public institutions of the district. Most of these deaths occurred in the General Hospital, and Infirmary, and a few at the tubercle ward of the Isolation Hospital.

Including residents there occurred 47 deaths in the Hospital and 65 in the Poor Law Institution.

The annual death rate was 11.4, and this compares with 14.8 in 1936, and a 5 years average of 13.8.

The death rate in England and Wales was 12.4.

The standard death rate was only 8.9 per 1,000, allowance being made for an older average population.

The present death rate is the lowest annual death rate, with one exception, in the district this century, but one must allow for the fact that the rate in 1936 was a high one, and also that several new areas have been joined on to the old district.

The quarterly death rates did not vary in any marked way, which could not be accounted for by weather conditions.

As to deaths at age periods: at 0—1 year, 6; at 1—15 years, 4; at 15—25 years, 4; at 45—65 years, 43; and at 65 upwards, 105.

One death was certified from Encephalitis Lethargica, that of a man aged 45—65 years, who died in the hospital. This was a rather doubtful diagnosis, as no expert saw the patient, and this disease is very difficult to diagnose.

One death, which occurred at a hospital in Devon, was due to whooping cough. This is the first death from this disease for many years, various severe cases previously having been treated at Cashes Green.

Influenza caused 6 deaths (2 males and 4 females) all at over 45 years. There were 7 deaths in 1936.

Apoplexy was the cause of 13 deaths, all but two being 65 years and upwards.

There were 31 deaths from diseases of the heart, this comparing with 57 in 1936. All, with one exception, occurred at ages over 45 years, 22 being at 65 and upwards. The deaths from other diseases of the circulation were 22, there being 16 in 1936.

Of 4 deaths from diabetes, 3 were at ages of 65 upwards. In 1936 two deaths were certified.

Nine deaths were due to tubercle of the lung, the same number as in 1936, and one was caused by the disease in other organs. Five deaths took place at ages 25-45 years.

Cancer caused 27 deaths, all but one at ages over 65 years. In 1936 there were 28 deaths, this being the only year that one can compare with the present one, except that for the first three months of 1936 Greater Stroud was not in existence.

In regard to respiratory disease, 6 deaths were due to bronchitis and 4 to pneumonia.

One infant died from enteritis, but as this was not in the hot part of the year it was unlikely to be what was known as summer diarrhoea, although it was possibly some form of dysentery, but no mention of that was on the certificate.

Corrhosis of the liver, usually due to excessive consumption of alcohol, caused one death, of an old woman.

Injuries of various sorts caused 6 deaths, one being due to a motor accident on the London road.

There were no suicides.

The deaths from other defined diseases were 24, these being 30 in the previous year. No ill defined deaths occurred.



## **INFANT MORTALITY.**

Six infants of under one year died, the same number as in 1936. Of this total 5 were male, with only 1 female. The infant death rate was 37 per 1,000 live births. This corresponds with 40 in 1936, and a five year average of 45 per 1,000. The rate in England and Wales was 58.

One death occurred at age under a week, 3 under a month, and 4 under 3 months. One death was due to birth injury, 1 to inanition, 2 to pneumonia and 1 to tuberculosis. The male infant death rate was 63, and the female rate 12 per 1,000 live births.

The illegitimate infant death rate was nil.

## **INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.**

As mentioned last year there are now 2 welfare centres in the town, one near the parish church and the other at Rodborough, near the church there.

There are 155 children, including toddlers, on the books of the Stroud centre, which met on 48 occasions and had an average attendance of 59.

The Rodborough centre has 87 children on its register and met 22 times, with an average attendance of 35. Together, the 2 centres deal with about 250 children, who vary from no years to school age—usually about 4 in these times.

The usual lectures and talks to mothers were arranged for each afternoon, the medical officer attended at stated times and dental assistance was provided to mothers in necessary cases. In addition to the benefit in health of the attending children, the social value to the parents is a great advantage, as they meet congenial people with whom they have much in common. They take the place, to an extent, of the Women's Institutes, which are only established in villages as a rule.

## **HEALTH SERVICES.**

The Medical Officer of Health is an M.D., D.Hy., D.P.H. (Dunelm); the Inspector a member of the Sanitary Institute

and a holder of the Certificate, and in addition, the certificate for meat and food inspection. There is also an unqualified pupil assistant inspector, acting under the chief.

The water examinations are, as before, carried out by the county analyst, who examines the town supply quarterly. In addition a bacterial examination is now made each month.

The bacterial examinations in regard to disease are made at the Gloucester Infirmary by the county bacteriologist.

The ambulance arrangements are unchanged but a new public ambulance has been purchased.

Nursing arrangements are as before, and the same clinics are carried on at the General Hospital as in previous years.

The hospitals are not changed, but a new Poor Law Infirmary is going to be built, the one in use naturally not being up-to-date.

#### **SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES, 1937.**

|                                    | No. on<br>Register. | No. of<br>Inspections. |
|------------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|
| Lodging Houses... ..               | 3                   | 24                     |
| Slaughterhouses .. .. .            | 11                  | 1498                   |
| Bakehouses .. .. .                 | 12                  | 32                     |
| Dairies and Cowsheds ..            | 40                  | 187                    |
| Canal Boats .. .. .                | 0                   | 0                      |
| Workshops... .. .                  | 80                  | 40                     |
| Outworkers .. .. .                 | 2                   | 2                      |
| Complaints received .. .. .        |                     | 139                    |
| Nuisances reported to Council.. .. |                     | 162                    |
| Nuisances abated .. .. .           |                     | 151                    |
| Preliminary notices served .. .. . |                     | 37                     |
| Statutory notices served .. .. .   |                     | 78                     |
| Summonses taken out... .. .        |                     | 0                      |

There were 139 complaints of alleged nuisance received, compared with 54 in 1936 and 42 only in 1935.

The Inspector reported 162 nuisances to the Council, and there were abated 151, after service of 37 preliminary and 78 statutory notices



It was not found necessary to take any legal proceedings.

New drains were laid to the length of 5,240 feet: 179 gullies fixed; 125 inspection chambers laid; and 118 drains were tested with smoke or water.

In connection with rat suppression 123 premises were dealt with and 15,850 baits were laid in inspected premises.

There were also 56 visits to markets where meat and other foods are sold.

In addition, there were 120 new W.C.'s erected under notice.

There are still certain premises on the outskirts of the town which are not on the sewer. In these parts there were 121 privy vaults and cesspits emptied.

Thirty houses were disinfected after cases of infectious disease had been in them.

No application was made for sanitary certificates by the owners of improved property.

### INFECTIOUS CONDITIONS IN SCHOOLS.

|   |     |
|---|-----|
| Mumps .. . . .                          | 3   |
| Measles .. . . .                        | 154 |
| Whooping Cough .. . . .                 | 22  |
| Chicken Pox.. . . .                     | 100 |
| Other Skin Diseases (Impetigo) .. . . . | 4   |

There was a considerable increase in the number of infectious cases in the schools.

The prevalent diseases were measles, with 154 cases (there being only 21 in 1936); chicken pox, with 100 cases, with 2 only in 1936; and whooping cough with 22 children as to 32 in 1936. Measles was prevalent in several schools, more especially in Parliament Street and Castle Street Infants. These same schools were also affected with chicken pox which, like the poor, is always with us.

The usual leaflets of advice were distributed among the parents in regard to measles and whooping cough, and there is no doubt but that education on these

matters is of the greatest benefit, and has a marked effect on the mortality rates.

Mumps was again practically absent from the schools, and there were no cases of ringworm reported.

Four cases of impetigo contagiosa were reported, many less than used to be the numbers. Probably the provision of milk in the schools is a great factor in the diminution of cases of this complaint, which usually attacks the underfed.

Very few cases of mal-nutrition were found in the schools, and this applies to the rest of the county, according to information received.

### FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

There were 87 visits paid to factories by the inspectors, about the same as in 1936. The written notices were 7, there being only 1 in 1936.

The 52 workshops and workplaces were visited 52 times, or about twice as often as in 1936, and 2 notices were sent regarding them.

Thirteen sanitary defects were found in all 4 of want of cleanliness; 3 of defective closets; and 6 of other nuisances.

All the defects were remedies, none were referred to H.M. Inspector, and no prosecutions were found necessary.

No lists of outworkers were received during the year, home-work being apparently a thing of the past.

### WATER SUPPLY.

#### Rainfall, 1937, and Daily Yield.

| Month        | Gallons | Inches |
|--------------|---------|--------|
| January ..   | 149,000 | 3.69   |
| February ..  | 180,000 | 4.28   |
| March ..     | 180,000 | 4.30   |
| April ..     | 150,000 | 3.29   |
| May ..       | 75,000  | 2.03   |
| June ..      | 44,000  | 0.75   |
| July ..      | 12,460  | 2.50   |
| August ..    | 12,460  | 1.18   |
| September .. | 11,000  | 0.45   |
| October ..   | 17,000  | 3.62   |
| November ..  | 25,000  | 1.40   |
| December ..  | 118,000 | 2.60   |
| Totals       |         | 29.49  |

The annual rainfall in the place was 29.5 inches, the fall in 1936 being 26.8, and for 1935 it was 32 inches.

The fall for the first quarter of the year was over 12 inches; for second quarter, 6; for third, about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches; for the fourth quarter, 7 inches.

Fortunately the year made a good start in the first 4 months, when over 12 inches fell, and so there was very little shortage of water, generally, in the district. The lowest monthly rainfall was in September, with less than half an inch.

In five months, including the first four and the last month, well over 1,000,000 gallons per day were registered from the gathering grounds. whereas in three summer months only 11,000 was averaged. It is probable that about 38 million gallons were collected on the gathering grounds and about as much from Gainey's Well.

During the year ending April 1st, about 40 million gallons of water were purchased from the Stroud Water Co., this being above the average for some years.

### RESULT OF ANALYSIS OF WATER. GATHERING GROUNDS SUPPLY.

Parts per 100,000.

|  |     | June    |       | Sept.   |       | November |         |
|--|-----|---------|-------|---------|-------|----------|---------|
|  |     | Grounds | Tap   | Grounds | Tap   | Grounds  | Tap     |
| Total Solids                             | ... | 31.8    | 29.7  | 33      | 26.8  | 37       | 32      |
| Chlorine                                 | ... | 1.3     | 1.1   | 1.2     | 1.2   | 1.3      | 1.4     |
| Nitrates                                 | ... | 0.112   | 0.12  | 0.120   | 0.136 | 0.092    | 0.05    |
| Oxygen required                          | ... | 0.009   | 0.180 | 0.004   | 0.006 | 0.140    | 0.100   |
| Hardness                                 | ... | 31      | 25    | 26      | 24    | 32       | 29 deg. |
| Microbes:                                |     |         |       |         |       |          |         |
| On agar at 32° in 1 c.c.                 | 290 | 66      | 110   | 690     | 39    | 8        |         |
| On agar at 37° in 1 c.c.                 | 22  | 120     | 53    | 63      | 36    | 8        |         |
| B. Coli. present at 37°<br>in c.c. water | 10  | 15      | 8     | 25      | 30    | 160      |         |

### GAINEY'S WELL.

|                         |     | June  | Sept. | Nov.    | Bore Hole | Spring |
|-------------------------|-----|-------|-------|---------|-----------|--------|
| Total Solids            | ... | 30    | 33    | 32      | 44        | 41     |
| Chlorine                | ... | 1.3   | 2.1   | 1.2     | 3.1       | 1.5    |
| Nitrates                | ... | 0.228 | 0.66  | 0.64    | 0         | 0.56   |
| Oxygen req.             | ... | 0     | 0.014 | 0.011   | 0.011     | 0.04   |
| Hardness                | ... | 26    | 20    | 21 deg. | 34        | 33     |
| Microbes                |     |       |       |         |           |        |
| On agar. at 22°         | ... | 31    | 17    | 9       | 32        | 470    |
| On agar. at 39°         |     | 1     | 8     | 4       | 11        | 33     |
| Bac. Coli. (present in) |     | 10    | 25    | 1.00    | 2         | 10     |

Samples of water were taken three times during the year from the two supplies. These were taken of the water untreated, and after the admission of chlorine into the water.

Chlorine is added by a mechanical apparatus which can be controlled so that too much chlorine is not added, as this is apt to flavour the water and to make it unpalatable.

If complaints are received occasionally, the chlorine is reduced and all is well.

In the samples of water taken from the Uplands supply, the total solids averaged about 32 parts per 1,000,000; chlorine was 1.3; nitrates about 0.1; total hardness varied from 24 to 32 degrees, most of which was temporary. Total microbes on agar at 22 degrees were reduced in two samples, after treatment, but increased in one; at 37 degrees the cultures increased after treatment in 2 instances

B. Coli varied in presence in 8 parts to presence in 100 parts.

In the Gainey's Well samples the total solids were similar to the upland water: chlorine varied from 1.2 to 2.1 parts; nitrates from 0.2 to 0.6; hardness 20—26; microbes at 22 degrees from 9—17, at 37 degrees from 1—8; and B. Coli present in 10 c.c.'s water in one and in 100 in another.

The Gainey's Well supply is in reality a deep spring, which comes out under a plot of garden land. It has now been arranged to treat this supply with chlorine, and also a small portion of the upper supply which had not been done previously.

A sample of water from a bore hole 70 feet deep in the new park was analysed. Total solids were high, 44 parts; chlorine about twice the average, 3.1 parts; nitrates absent; hardness, 34 degrees; total microbes, 32 and 11; and B. Coli was present in 2 c.c.'s water. In its present condition the water is not fit to drink, as B. Coli is so numerous, although this is probably from animal pollution in the fields around this surface well.



A sample was taken from a public spring, which showed signs of bacterial pollution; total solids were 41; nitrates, 0.56 parts; hardness, 33; one c.c of water showed 470 microbes grown at 37 degrees; and B. Coli was present in 10 c.c.'s water.

This was apparently polluted and not fit for human consumption.

## HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING.

### Houses Erected.

|                                 |       |
|---------------------------------|-------|
| By Private Enterprise . . . . . | 61    |
| By Council Houses . . . . .     | 0     |
| By Council Bungalows . . . . .  | 0     |
|                                 | <hr/> |
| Total . .                       | 61    |
|                                 | <hr/> |

### 1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the Year.

- (1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) . . . . . 101
- (2) (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose . . . . . 269
- (2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 . . . . . 73
- (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose . . . . . 142
- (3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation . . . . . 1
- (4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation . . . . . 77

### 2. Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of Formal Notices.

- Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers . . . . . 16



## 2. Action under Statutory Powers during the Year.

### A.—Proceedings under Section 17, 18 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930:

- |   |    |
|---|----|
| (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs . . . . | 78 |
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—         |    |
| (a) By owners . . . . .   | 65 |
| (b) By local authority in default of owners . . . . .   | 0  |

### B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts:

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied . . . . . | 0 |
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:                    |   |
| (a) By owners . . . . .  | 0 |
| (b) By local authority in default of owners . . . . .  | 0 |

### C.—Proceedings under Sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930:

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made . . . . . | 0 |
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders . . . . .    | 3 |

### D.—Proceedings under Section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930:

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| (1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made . . . . .  | 0 |
| (2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit | 0 |

### E.—Any particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions which the M.O.H. may consider it desirable to report.

## Housing Act, 1935.    Overcrowding.

|   |     |
|---|-----|
| (a) (1) Number of dwellings over-crowded at the end of the year   | 30  |
| (2) Number of families dwelling therein .. . . . . . . . . . .  | 31  |
| (3) Number of Persons dwelling therein .. . . . . . . . . . .   | 202 |
| (b) Number of new cases of over-crowding reported during the year .. . . . . . . . . . .  | 11  |
| (c) (1) Number of cases of over-crowding relieved during the year .. . . . . . . . . . .  | 5   |
| (2) Number of persons concerned in such cases .. . . . . . . . . . .  | 33  |
| (d) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Authority have taken steps for its abatement .. . . . . . . . . . . | 0   |

There were built in the year 61 houses, all by private enterprise, no houses being built by the Council. The houses built include several small estates, which are erected in the gardens of mansions which formerly were lived in by the mill owners of the district. The houses erected are all of similar type, but are not cheap enough for the housing of the industrial classes.

The Council were of opinion that no more Council houses were required in addition to those provided for the residents of overcrowded dwellings. Owing to more demand however, the Council are now considering the question of building more houses.

The total number belonging to the Council is 515, the same as in the last report. There are 98 parlour houses and 417 non-parlour.

The total number of houses inspected was 101, there being 253 in 1936.

Inspections made were 269. Of the total number, 73 were recorded under the Housing Regulations, 142 inspections of the same being made.

Only one house was considered to be unfit for occupation, compared with 6 in 1936.

In addition there were 77 houses not reasonably fit to live in, or about 75 per cent. of the total. In 1936 there were 32 such houses, or about 12 per cent. of the whole.

Sixteen houses were rendered fit without service of formal notice owing to action by the officer.

Under sections 17, 18 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930, notices were served in regard to the repairs of 78 houses, and the owners rendered 65 houses fit for occupation.

No repair work was done by the local authority.

No proceedings were carried out under the Public Health Acts, but under sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Acts, 1930, no demolition orders were made, but 3 houses, condemned before, were demolished.

No action was taken under section 20 of the latter Act.

### **OVERCROWDING.**

General inspection of houses in regard to over-crowding was carried out.

At the end of 1936 there were 19 overcrowded houses on the register; a year later this number was 30. These houses were inhabited by 31 families, who numbered 202 persons.

During the year there were 11 fresh cases reported, and 5 cases of overcrowding were abated. These latter five families comprised 33 persons.

Overcrowding is a very fluctuating condition, going down by marriages and fatalities, and going up by new births. It needs fairly frequent revision.

As shown last year, there is generally overcrowding in Council houses, owing to the difficulty of erecting large houses, which may eventually be a drag on the market. In certain districts this difficulty is overcome by tenants with large families renting 2 houses next door to each other, with a communicating door; but the rent of two Council houses is more than most tenants can pay. Another way is to have two three bedroom houses, one in which one bedroom can be used ordinarily or as

an extra room for the next house. This would provide a two bedroom and a four bedroom house if this was necessary.

A recent census shows that there are 22 overcrowded houses on the register, in addition to Council houses. The number of persons living in these houses was 136, whereas the permitted number was 102. The average overcrowding was about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  persons per house, but varied from  $\frac{1}{2}$  a person to  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in one case and 3 in three other houses.

Nine Council houses, inhabited by  $71\frac{1}{2}$  people were too crowded, the number allowed being  $58\frac{1}{2}$ . All these houses were in Summer Street, where the occupiers of many of the worst houses moved into. One house with  $10\frac{1}{2}$  people in it had only room for  $6\frac{1}{2}$  persons. No house of sufficient size could be found for this family.

## FOOD INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

### Milk.

Microbes per cubic centimetre of milk.

| Thousands. | Number of Samples. |      |      |      |      |      |
|------------|--------------------|------|------|------|------|------|
|            | 1932               | 1933 | 1934 | 1935 | 1936 | 1937 |
| 0—10       | 12                 | 3    | 0    | 6    | 4    | 6    |
| 10—50      | 9                  | 5    | 2    | 2    | 10   | 22   |
| 50—100     | 0                  | 0    | 0    | 0    | 3    | 7    |
| 100—200    | 1                  | 3    | 0    | 6    | 4    | 31   |
| 200—500    | 1                  | 1    | 2    | 9    | 0    | 6    |
| Over 500   | 1                  | 0    | 0    | 1    | 3    | 3    |
|            | —                  | —    | —    | —    | —    | —    |
| Total      | 24                 | 12   | 4    | 24   | 24   | 47   |
|            | —                  | —    | —    | —    | —    | —    |

### Bacillus Coli.

|        | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 | 1935 | 1936 | 1937 |
|--------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Absent | 7    | 7    | 0    | 9    | 17   | 24   |
| 1—10   | 10   | 1    | 0    | 7    | 4    | 9    |
| 1—100  | 2    | 3    | 1    | 1    | 0    | 5    |
| 1—1000 | 5    | 1    | 3    | 7    | 3    | 9    |
|        | —    | —    | —    | —    | —    | —    |
| Total  | 24   | 12   | 4    | 24   | 24   | 47   |
|        | —    | —    | —    | —    | —    | —    |

The Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, has been carried out well, and 187 inspections were made of the 40 places on the register.

In addition to 47 milk samples being sent to the analyst for bacterial count, there were 130 samples tested by the sedimentation test.



During the last 6 years, 4 samples were taken in one year, 12 in another and 24 in the other three years. Many of the samples taken came from schools' milk providers, who vary somewhat from year to year. They are all ordinary milk, with one school excepted, which has pasteurized milk.

In regard to total bacterial content, 28 samples contained less than 50,000, and 12 had over 100,000, including 3 with over 500,000. The milk from this point of view compares favourably with that in recent years.

In regard to B. Coli, in 24 samples it was absent; in 33 it was 1 in 10 or less; and there were 9 specimens in which it was present in 1/1000 c.c. The proportion is similar to what it was in the preceding 5 years.

In addition to samples from schools, it would be an advantage if all milk producers were sampled each year. Most of the milk consumed comes from the rural district and this imported milk is sampled on occasion by the rural officials. No T.T. milk is produced in the area, but one dairy company supplies it on demand, as they also do pasteurized milk. There were 130 specimens of milk examined by the Gerbur machine for fat estimation, with results as follows:

#### **Gerbur Tests for Milk Percentage.**

|           |           |          |
|-----------|-----------|----------|
| 11 at 3.0 | 12 at 3.5 | 5 at 4.0 |
| 11 at 3.1 | 15 at 3.6 | 3 at 4.1 |
| 15 at 3.2 | 7 at 3.7  | 5 at 4.2 |
| 19 at 3.3 | 6 at 3.8  | 2 at 4.4 |
| 11 at 3.4 | 6 at 3.9  | 1 at 4.9 |
|           | 1 at 5.2  |          |

The average fat percentage of milk was 3.27 and varied as shown on the accompanying table. The average in 1936 was rather higher, being 3.3 per cent.

On the register there are 21 dairies, 14 cowsheds, and 5 milkshops. The cowsheds and dairies are required by the regulations to be limewashed twice a year. The farms are well fitted out with utensils for milking, straining and cooling the milk, and sterilizing the vessels.



A fair percentage of the milk is now sold in bottles, which protect it from possible pollution during the selling process.

Most of the dairy farms are on the public water supply, which is an excellent one.

### MEAT INSPECTIONS.

#### Carcases examined.

|            | 1933 | 1934 | 1935 | 1936  | 1937  |
|------------|------|------|------|-------|-------|
| Pigs .. .. | 305  | 201  | 289  | 13737 | 15781 |
| Sheep ..   | 1307 | 1361 | 1245 | 2623  | 3703  |
| Beasts ..  | 59   | 379  | 382  | 921   | 1438  |
| Calves ..  | 38   | 42   | 53   | 90    | 162   |
| Total ..   | 1909 | 1983 | 1969 | 17371 | 21084 |

#### Meat Condemned.

|  |      |
|--|------|
| Beasts' Carcases .. . . . . .              | 3    |
| Pigs' Carcases .. . . . . .                | 47   |
| Calf Carcases .. . . . . .                 | 3    |
| Pigs' heads, lungs, livers, etc. . . . .   | 6166 |
| Beasts' heads, lungs, livers, etc. . . . . | 214  |

### INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF MEATS.

#### Carcases Inspected and Condemned.

Number inspected :—Cattle, excluding Cows, 1,389; Cows, 49; Calves, 162; Sheep and Lambs, 3,703; Pigs, 15,781.

#### All Diseases except Tuberculosis :

Whole carcases condemned :—Cattle, excluding Cows, nil; Cows, nil; Calves, 3; Sheep and Lambs, 2; Pigs, 1.

Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned :—Cattle, excluding Cows, 158; Cows, 24; Calves, 1; Sheep and Lambs, 33; Pigs, 3,463.

Percentage of the number inspected affected with Disease other than Tuberculosis :—Cattle, excluding Cows, 11.37; Cows, 48.97; Calves, 2.46; Sheep and Lambs, 2.29; Pigs, 21.95.

#### Tuberculosis only :

Whole carcases condemned :—Cattle, excluding Cows, 2; Cows, 1; Calves, nil; Sheep and Lambs, nil; Pigs, 46.

Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned:—Cattle, excluding Cows, 21; Cows, 5; Calves, nil; Sheep and Lambs, nil; Pigs, 1,145.

Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis:—Cattle, excluding Cows, 1.65; Cows, 12.24; Calves, nil; Sheep and Lambs, nil; Pigs, 7.54.

There was another large increase in the number of animals slaughtered in the district, but this does not necessarily mean that more meat was eaten by the residents, as so much is sold out of the area altogether. The total number of animals killed, all by the humane method, was 21,084—nearly 4,000 more than in 1936. This total includes 15,781 pigs, 3,703 sheep, 1,438 beasts and 162 calves. All these carcasses were thoroughly examined by the Inspector. Of the total 55 carcasses were condemned: 3 calves, 3 beasts, 2 sheep and 47 pigs.

In 1936 there were 2,000 less pigs killed and 29 carcasses were condemned.

Three carcasses of beasts were found unfit for food, and in 1936 there were 7 condemned. Three calves and 2 sheep carcasses were also seized and destroyed, there being 1 calf only in 1936.

Some part or organ was condemned in 3,729 carcasses, nearly all pigs, but the highest proportion was 24 cows out of 49, which had diseased portions.

There were 49 carcasses seized owing to tuberculosis, these including 46 pigs, and 3 beasts. Because of localized tuberculosis, 1,145 parts of pigs were condemned, and 26 of beasts. The percentage of pigs examined which were tubercular was 7.5, and of cows 12.24, a high proportion.

There were 1,498 inspections made of the 11 slaughterhouses in the area, which were generally kept in a good condition.

Complaints have again been received in regard to the temporary deposit of "hides and skins" in the centre of the town, and it seems about time that a fresh and more suitable place should be provided.

## **VARIOUS INSPECTIONS.**

There are still 3 lodging houses on the register, and they were visited 24 times. The accommodation is the same as in 1936, being for 106 persons.

There are certain furnished rooms in connection with one lodging house. The various premises were kept in good order, and no breaches of the byelaws reported.

To the 12 bakehouses there were 32 visits of inspection made. Bread is still sent round in vans, and, with one exception, the bakers do not wrap the loaves with paper.

When uncovered bread is distributed one cannot be too careful as to its handling, especially in these days of germ carrying at all food producing establishments ample means of washing hands should be provided.

The bakehouses were kept clean, and the byelaws adhered to.

No canal boats come along the Canal now, and none are therefore on the register.

No action has been taken under the Food and Drugs Act and various acts dealing with cream and milk of several varieties, this being left to the County Authority, who deal with this condition.

Any examination of food is carried out by either the County Analyst or the County Bacteriologist, depending on the nature of the enquiry.

No action has been taken in regard to nutrition of children, or of adults.

No injury to health has apparently been put down to eating shell fish.

## **INFECTIOUS DISEASES.**

Several conferences have been held with representatives of the County Council, and members of the local Isolation Hospital Boards, in regard to the co-ordinating of hospitals, so that all districts would have a large and good institution for the treatment of infectious ailments. Up to date no decision has been arrived at, the local hospital members being in favour of using their own hospitals.

The cases notified under the various regulations numbered 42, which is an average number for the district for many years. One must make allowance for the fact that the population has almost doubled since 1936, owing to the enlargement of the urban, at the expense of the rural district. In 1936 there were 9 months for the larger area and 3 months for the smaller.

The cases notified included one case of encephalitis lethargica, the patient being an elderly man, who lived in one of the added areas, and who died at the General Hospital.

As in most of these cases the diagnosis was somewhat vague, there being no known microbic test that can be applied.

After 2 years without a case, there were 6 cases of diphtheria reported, 2 being aged under 5, and 4 at school age. Most of the cases attended one infant school, and lived in Summer Street.

In 2 families there were 2 cases each, and one family who lived on the Slad Road, and afterwards went to the top of the town, had 3 cases in all and a carrier. All the older children in the class of the infant school affected were swabbed, but only one carrier of the disease was found, and treated until clear.

Fifteen cases of scarlet fever were reported, 11 at school age, and 3 at ages over 15 years.

Cases came from several day schools, there being 5 from one of the schools at the top of the town.

Most of the cases were mild in character, and in one family only did a second case occur.

All the cases were treated in the hospital, where there was always plenty of room.

No fatal case occurred and there was no "return" from the hospital.

For the fourth year no case of enteric fever was notified. Since 1903, that is 33 years, there have been only 25 cases of this disease, including para-typhoid of course.

In the first 5 year period there were 8 cases, in the second 3, in the third 1, in the fourth 3, and in the fifth 1 case, and in the sixth period 9, finishing up with 4 clean years.



Three cases of erysipelas were notified, 2 elderly men and 1 woman being affected.

All the cases were treated at home, and all of them made a good recovery.

The six cases of pneumonia reported varied in age from 14 to 56 years.

Three of each sex were notified, one being of influenzal type, the others loban pneumonia.

There are a number of different types of the pneumococcus, but most of the cases are Type 1 or Type 2.

In some places all the cases are "typed," and if belonging to Nos. 1 and 2, they can be given injections, which have a marked curative effect, in early cases.

This is rather costly as a good many doses have to be given in severe cases.

Certain Councils pay for "typing," and also provide the injections in necessary cases.

There was one case of puerperal pyrexia notified, there being none in 1936.

No death was certified from puerperal fever, and none from accidents or diseases occurring in pregnancy and parturition, in either this or in the previous year.

### TUBERCULOSIS CASES AND MORTALITY.

| Ages.  | Cases.             |       | Non-Respiratory. |       |
|--------|--------------------|-------|------------------|-------|
|        | Respiratory.<br>M. | F.    | M.               | F.    |
| 1      | 0                  | 0     | 0                | 0     |
| 5      | 1                  | 0     | 1                | 0     |
| 15     | 0                  | 0     | 0                | 0     |
| 25     | 1                  | 2     | 0                | 0     |
| 35     | 0                  | 0     | 0                | 0     |
| 45     | 2                  | 0     | 0                | 0     |
| 55     | 1                  | 2     | 0                | 0     |
| 65     | 0                  | 0     | 0                | 0     |
|        | <hr/>              | <hr/> | <hr/>            | <hr/> |
| Totals | 5                  | 4     | 1                | 0     |



| Ages.  | Deaths.      |       |                  |       |
|--------|--------------|-------|------------------|-------|
|        | Respiratory. |       | Non-Respiratory. |       |
|        | M.           | F.    | M.               | F.    |
| 1      | 0            | 0     | 1                | 0     |
| 5      | 0            | 0     | 0                | 0     |
| 15     | 1            | 0     | 0                | 0     |
| 25     | 0            | 2     | 0                | 0     |
| 35     | 2            | 2     | 1                | 0     |
| 45     | 1            | 0     | 0                | 0     |
| 65     | 1            | 0     | 0                | 0     |
|        | <hr/>        | <hr/> | <hr/>            | <hr/> |
| Totals | 5            | 4     | 2                | 0     |

Nine cases of lung tuberculosis were reported, there being 9 also in 1936. These patients varied in age from 14 to 65 years of age, and there were 5 men and 4 women reported.

Nine deaths occurred, an average number.

Several deaths were certified of cases not notified in the district. With 2 exceptions all the patients followed indoor occupation, this including women who did their own home work. Seven of the patients were treated at either the Sanatorium or at an infectious hospital

Only 4 of the deaths were of persons fairly recently notified with the disease.

In 3 instances a history of possible contact was obtained, this being often difficult to do.

A young child was reported with disease in the hip, and is still in the hospital. No history of the disease being present in any of the ancestors could be obtained.

When tuberculosis tendency occurs on the male side it is naturally easier to trace than when it is on the female side.

At the year end there were on the register 52 cases of disease in the lungs, and 32 of it in other parts, thus giving giving a total of 84. In 1936 the total was 79, and in 1935 it was 72. This latter was of course out of a population of about half the present one.

The disease is diminishing at a good rate, but one must not forget that young people who work in weaving sheds are specially prone to this complaint. Three patients were treated at the isolation hospital.

# **CASHES GREEN ISOLATION HOSPITAL.**

|                  | Scarlet<br>Fever. | Diphtheria. | Measles. | Tuberculosis. | Other. | Totals. |
|------------------|-------------------|-------------|----------|---------------|--------|---------|
| Admission .. ..  | 27                | 15          | 3        | 22            | 4      | 71      |
| Discharges .. .. | 20                | 13          | 3        | 10            | 4      | 50      |
| Deaths . . . .   | 0                 | 0           | 0        | 9             | 0      | 9       |
| In Hospital,     |                   |             |          |               |        |         |
| Dec. 31, 1937    | 8                 | 3           | 0        | 12            | 0      | 23      |
| Urban Cases ..   | 16                | 15          | 1        | 3             | 1      | 36      |

There were admitted 71 cases, including 27 of scarlet fever, 15 of diphtheria (including a number of carriers), 3 of measles, 22 tuberculosis, and 4 others, the latter including erysipelas and whooping cough.

Cases from this area were 36, and of these 16 were scarlet fever, 15 diphtheria (and carriers), 1 measles and 1 other disease. Nine deaths were certified from tuberculosis, none of these being from this district, although 3 cases were admitted.



**TABLE I.**  
**Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1937 and 5 previous Years.**

| Y <small>EAR</small> . | Population<br>estimated at<br>Middle of each<br>Year. | B <small>IRTHS</small> .    |                        |                        | T <small>OTAL DEATHS</small><br>R <small>EGISTERED IN</small><br>T <small>HE DISTRICT</small> . |      | T <small>RANSFERABLE</small><br>D <small>EATHS</small> . |   | N <small>ET DEATHS BELONGING TO</small><br>T <small>HE DISTRICT</small> . |   |                               |                        |
|------------------------|---|-----------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|---|------|--|---|---|---|-------------------------------|------------------------|
|                        |   | Un-<br>corrected<br>Number. | N <small>ETT</small> . |                        | Number.   | Rate | of Non-<br>Residents<br>registered<br>in the<br>District | of Resi-<br>dents not<br>registered<br>in the<br>District | U <small>NDER 1 Year of Age</small> .                                     |   | A <small>T ALL AGES</small> . |                        |
|                        |   |                             | Num-<br>ber.           | R <small>ATE</small> . |   |      |  |   | Number.   | R <small>ATE PER</small><br>1,000<br>N <small>ETT</small><br>B <small>IRTHS</small> . | Number                        | R <small>ATE</small> . |
|                        |   |                             |                        |                        |   |      |  |   |   |   |                               |                        |
| 1                      | 2   | 3                           | 4                      | 5                      | 6   | 7    | 8  | 9   | 10  | 11  | 12                            | 13                     |
| 1932                   | 8,300   | 114                         | 116                    | 13·9                   | 174   | 20·8 | 69   | 18  | 2   | 17  | 123                           | 14·7                   |
| 1933                   | 8,420   | 121                         | 120                    | 14·2                   | 184   | 21·8 | 84   | 5   | 6   | 50  | 105                           | 13·0                   |
| 1934                   | 8,450   | 114                         | 123                    | 14·5                   | 179   | 21·1 | 64   | 8   | 8   | 65  | 123                           | 14·5                   |
| 1935                   | 8,490   | 110                         | 109                    | 12·8                   | 176   | 20·7 | 84   | 10  | 6   | 55  | 102                           | 12·0                   |
| 1936                   | 12,633  | 158                         | 150                    | 11·9                   | 272   | 21·5 | 91   | 7   | 6   | 40  | 187                           | 14·8                   |
| 1937                   | 14,100  | 160                         | 160                    | 11·3                   | 214   | 15·1 | 71   | 18  | 6   | 37  | 161                           | 11·4                   |

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water), 1,168. Total population at all ages, 8,364 (1931).  
Number of inhabited houses, 2,228. Average number of persons per house, 3·8. (At Census of 1931).

Institutions within the District receiving sick and infirm persons from outside the District: Stroud Poor Law Inst., Stroud Gen. Hospital.  
Institutions outside the District receiving sick and infirm persons from the District: Gloucester County Asylum, Gloucester Royal Infirmary, Stroud Joint Isolation Hospitals, Standish House Sanatorium, Over Isolation Hospital.





TABLE II.

## Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the year 1937

| NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.         | NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED |                |         |          |           |           |           |                | TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY. |         |           |       | NO. OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL |         |       |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|----------------|---------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------------|--|---------|-----------|-------|----------------------------------|---------|-------|
|                             | At all Ages.             | At Ages—Years. |         |          |           |           |           |                | STROUD                                 | UPLANDS | HOSPITAL. | UNION | STROUD                           | UPLANDS | TOTAL |
|                             |                          | Under 1        | 1 to 5. | 5 to 15. | 15 to 25. | 25 to 45. | 45 to 65. | 65 and upwards |  |         |           |       |                                  |         |       |
| Cerebro-Spinal Fever        | ...                      | ...            | ...     | ...      | ...       | ...       | ...       | ...            | ...                                    | ...     | ...       | ...   | ...                              | ...     | ...   |
| Enteric Fever               | ...                      | ...            | ...     | ...      | ...       | ...       | ...       | ...            | ...                                    | ...     | ...       | ...   | ...                              | ...     | ...   |
| Diphtheria                  | 6                        | 2              | 4       | ...      | ...       | ...       | ...       | ...            | ...                                    | ...     | ...       | ...   | ...                              | 2       | ...   |
| Encephalitis Lethargica     | 1                        | ...            | ...     | ...      | ...       | ...       | ...       | ...            | ...                                    | ...     | ...       | ...   | ...                              | ...     | ...   |
| Pneumonia                   | 6                        | ...            | 1       | 1        | 3         | 1         | ...       | ...            | ...                                    | ...     | ...       | ...   | ...                              | 1       | ...   |
| Scarlet Fever               | 15                       | 2              | 11      | 2        | ...       | ...       | ...       | ...            | ...                                    | ...     | ...       | ...   | ...                              | ...     | ...   |
| Pulmonary Tuberculosis      | 9                        | ...            | 1       | 3        | 2         | ...       | ...       | ...            | ...                                    | ...     | ...       | ...   | ...                              | 13      | ...   |
| Other forms of Tuberculosis | 1                        | 1              | ...     | ...      | 2         | ...       | ...       | ...            | ...                                    | ...     | ...       | ...   | ...                              | 5       | ...   |
| Erysipelas                  | 3                        | ...            | ...     | ...      | 2         | ...       | ...       | ...            | ...                                    | ...     | ...       | ...   | ...                              | 1       | ...   |
| Puerperal Pyrexia           | 1                        | ...            | ...     | ...      | 1         | ...       | ...       | ...            | ...                                    | ...     | ...       | ...   | ...                              | ...     | ...   |
| Ophthalmia Neonatorum       | ...                      | ...            | ...     | ...      | ...       | ...       | ...       | ...            | ...                                    | ...     | ...       | ...   | ...                              | ...     | ...   |
| Totals                      | 42                       | ...            | 5       | 17       | 6         | 8         | 6         | ...            | 6                                      | ...     | ...       | 25    | 2                                | ...     |       |

Isolation Hospitals—Stroud Joint Isolation Hospitals—Cainscross and Bisley.  
Sanatorium—Standish House (County Council).



**TABLE III. DEATHS.—Stroud Urban District Council.**  
Year Ending December 31st, 1937.

| Causes of Death                         | All Ages   | Under 1  | 1—2        | 2—5      | 5—15     | 15—25    | 25—45     | 45—65     | 65 and upwards | Infirm    | Hosp'tl   | Non-resid'nts |
|---|------------|----------|------------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|----------------|-----------|-----------|---------------|
|   | Nil        |          |            |          |          |          |           |           |                | mary      |           |               |
| All cases. Uncertified ...              |            |          |            |          |          |          |           |           |                |           |           |               |
| Encephalitis Lethargica                 | 1          | ...      | ...        | ...      | ...      | ...      | ...       | 1         | ...            | 1         | ...       | ...           |
| Erysipelas                              | ...        | ...      | ...        | ...      | ...      | ...      | ...       | ...       | ...            | ...       | ...       | ...           |
| Whooping Cough                          | 1          | ...      | 1          | ...      | ...      | ...      | ...       | ...       | ...            | ...       | ...       | ...           |
| Rheumatism                              | 1          | ...      | ...        | ...      | ...      | ...      | ...       | ...       | ...            | ...       | ...       | ...           |
| Influenza                               | 6          | ...      | ...        | ...      | ...      | ...      | ...       | 3         | 1              | ...       | ...       | 2             |
| Cerebral Haemorrhage, etc.              | 13         | ...      | ...        | ...      | ...      | ...      | ...       | 2         | 3              | 2         | ...       | ...           |
| Arterio Sclerosis, etc.                 | 22         | ...      | ...        | ...      | ...      | ...      | ...       | 5         | 11             | 5         | ...       | ...           |
| Pulmonary Tuberculosis                  | 9          | ...      | ...        | ...      | ...      | 2        | 1         | 1         | 16             | 8         | 4         | ...           |
| Other Tuberculous Diseases              | 2          | 1        | ...        | ...      | 1        | ...      | 1         | ...       | 1              | 1         | ...       | ...           |
| Cancer, malignant disease               | 27         | ...      | ...        | ...      | ...      | ...      | 1         | ...       | ...            | ...       | ...       | 1             |
| Bronchitis                              | 6          | ...      | ...        | ...      | ...      | ...      | ...       | 9         | 17             | 9         | 10        | 10            |
| Pneumonia (all forms)                   | 4          | 2        | ...        | ...      | ...      | ...      | ...       | 1         | 5              | 5         | 1         | 3             |
| Other Respiratory Diseases              | 2          | ...      | ...        | ...      | ...      | ...      | 1         | 2         | ...            | ...       | 5         | 3             |
| Organic Heart Disease                   | 31         | ...      | ...        | ...      | ...      | ...      | 1         | 8         | ...            | ...       | 1         | 1             |
| Diabetes                                | 4          | ...      | ...        | ...      | ...      | ...      | ...       | 1         | 22             | 6         | 6         | 9             |
| Congenital Debility and Premature Birth | ...        | ...      | ...        | ...      | ...      | ...      | ...       | 1         | 3              | 2         | 1         | ...           |
| Nephritis and Brights Disease           | 1          | ...      | ...        | ...      | ...      | ...      | ...       | ...       | ...            | ...       | ...       | ...           |
| Senility                                | 11         | ...      | ...        | ...      | ...      | ...      | ...       | ...       | 11             | 17        | 1         | 7             |
| Puerperal Sepsis                        | ...        | ...      | ...        | ...      | ...      | ...      | ...       | ...       | ...            | ...       | ...       | ...           |
| Diseases of Parturition                 | ...        | ...      | ...        | ...      | ...      | ...      | ...       | ...       | ...            | ...       | ...       | ...           |
| Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide       | 6          | ...      | ...        | ...      | 2        | 1        | ...       | 2         | 1              | 2         | 1         | 2             |
| Suicide                                 | ...        | ...      | ...        | ...      | ...      | ...      | ...       | ...       | ...            | ...       | ...       | ...           |
| Other defined diseases                  | 24         | 2        | ...        | ...      | ...      | 1        | 2         | 7         | 12             | 8         | 14        | 10            |
| Ill-defined Diseases                    | 1          | 1        | ...        | ...      | ...      | ...      | ...       | ...       | ...            | 1         | ...       | 1             |
| Diarrhoea                               | 1          | ...      | ...        | ...      | ...      | ...      | ...       | ...       | 1              | ...       | 1         | 1             |
| Cirrhosis (liver)                       | ...        | ...      | ...        | ...      | ...      | ...      | ...       | ...       | ...            | ...       | ...       | ...           |
| <b>TOTALS</b>                           | <b>173</b> | <b>6</b> | <b>...</b> | <b>1</b> | <b>3</b> | <b>4</b> | <b>11</b> | <b>43</b> | <b>105</b>     | <b>67</b> | <b>48</b> | <b>71</b>     |



TABLE IV.

INFANT MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR, 1937

Nett Deaths from stated Causes at various ages under one Year of Age.

| CAUSE OF DEATH. | Under 1 Year |           |     |     |     |     |     | Total under 1 month. | 1-3 months. | 3-6 months. | 6-9 months. | 9-12 months. | Total deaths under One year. |
|-----------------|--------------|-----------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|------------------------------|
|                 | ALL CAUSES.  | Certified | ... | 1   | ... | 1   | 1   |                      |             |             |             |              |                              |
| Injury at Birth | ...          | ...       | 1   | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1                    | ...         | ...         | ...         | ...          | 1                            |
| Inanition       | ...          | ...       | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ...                  | ...         | ...         | ...         | ...          | 1                            |
| Pneumonia       | ...          | ...       | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ...                  | ...         | ...         | ...         | ...          | 1                            |
| Tubercle        | ...          | ...       | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ...                  | ...         | ...         | ...         | ...          | 1                            |
| Other Causes    | ...          | ...       | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ...                  | ...         | ...         | ...         | ...          | 1                            |
| TOTAL           | ...          | ...       | 1   | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3                    | 1           | ...         | ...         | 2            | 6                            |

Nett Births in the year—legitimate, 156; illegitimate, 4; total, 160.

Nett Deaths in the year of legitimate infants, 6; illegitimate infants 0.





# Factories, Workshops, Workplaces and Homework.

## 1937. 1.—INSPECTION.

INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS OR INSPECTORS OF NUISANCES

| Premises.  | Number of    |                  |              |
|--|--------------|------------------|--------------|
|  | Inspections. | Written Notices. | Prosecutions |
| FACTORIES (including Factory Laundries) ...  | 87           | 7                | 0            |
| WORKSHOPS (including Workshop Laundries) ...                                       | 52           | 2                | 0            |
| WORKPLACES (Other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report) ... |              |                  |              |
| TOTAL .. .. .  | 139          | 9                | Nil          |

## 2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

| Particulars.   | Number of Defects. |           |                            | Number of Prosecutions |
|--|--------------------|-----------|----------------------------|------------------------|
|  | Found.             | Remedied. | Referred to H.M. Inspector |                        |
| <i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :</i>              |                    |           |                            |                        |
| Want of cleanliness ... ..                                   | 4                  | 4         |                            |                        |
| Other nuisances... ..  | 6                  | 6         |                            |                        |
| Sanitary accommodation insufficient, unsuitable or defective | 3                  | 3         |                            |                        |
| TOTAL ... ..   | 13                 | 13        | Nil                        | Nil                    |

## 3.—OTHER MATTERS:

Home Work : Lists received, 0 ; Outworkers, 0 ; Notified by H.M. Inspector, 0.

Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector, 0 ; Underground Bakehouse (s. 101), technically in use at the end of the year, 3.

Registered Workshops :—Tailors, 4 ; Bakers, 14 ; Milliners and Dressmakers, 5 ; Printers, 5 ; Bootmakers, 4 ; Various, 48 ; Total 80.





